REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,143.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.	
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
THERIAN	A. H. Johnson.	2529	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DELTA	J. S. Gbuy	3128	600	29th—Southampton.

Arr. I.

KASHGAR	G. J. Balcb	2979	450,	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd March 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. Haselwood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th March 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the s.s. HINDOO, will LEAVE POSITIVELY on the 24th MARCH, full or not.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.		*2nd Class.*
To Liverpool	500	...	300
Malta	400	...	250
Suez	300	...	175

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO	3,257 Tons	24th March.
YEDDO	1,808 „	about 7th April.
RINALDO	1,840 „	„ 20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„ 30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessarry for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. PARANA, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. TIMOR, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. WYCLIFFE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1875.

NOTICE.—The S.S. GOOD HOPE, arrived from London, with general Cargo, having sustained a severe gale in the Channel had to put into Plymouth for repair the cost of which will form an average claim on the interests concerned. Consignees are therefore informed that an average bond must be signed by them before getting delivery of their Goods and a deposit of 1 per cent. on the value of their cargo lodged with

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 8th March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STAMBOLI ROSE DIAMONDS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13 h instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 5 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street, No. 1, Stamboli Rose Diamonds, weighing 2½ rutties. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDAS and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Mowjee Toolseydass, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Bhanjee Nundoo, Jairam Nundoo and Premjee Nundoo, sell by Public Auction on the premises on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following immoveable property, viz :—

All that messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing on Pazandaree ground, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-two square yards be the same more or less, on the north side of Withuwady lane, in the Sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, and held by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 82, and formerly held in the occupation of the said Bhanjee Nundoo, Premjee Nundoo, and Jairam Nundoo, and is now in the occupation of Premjee Nundoo and Sober tenants and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north and west by a public passage, on or towards the east partly by the property of Nanjee Kalidas, and partly by the house of Ruttonsey Lalljee, and on or towards the south by the said Withuwady Lane.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 13 h March 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Elkington's best Pistedware, rich sets of chinaware, handsome Porcelainware, Wines and Spirits, Rifles, &c. &c., at No. 116, Land's End, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above residence, the whole of the valuable and essential Drawing, Dining, Bed-room and Office Furniture, handsome Vases, Parian Figures, beautiful Pictures, cut, & Copper Utensils, Iron cooking stove with copper coolers, Chints and Coir Mattings, Chicks, Looks, choice Wines and spirits, sets of rich stout cut chinaware, handsome Porcelain Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea services, best set of Pistedware, by Elkington big bore Sporting Rifle, by E. Loudon, with fittings, sets of Electro-plated Cruet, Tea, &c., &c., the property of Dyanath Lalji, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very Hand-some Household Furnitures, Plated Glass and Crockeryware, Harmonium, sewing machine and Queen B. gatelle, &c., at No. 10, Baliadis Road next to Louis a Dream and Company.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the property of J. G. Virjee, leaving proceeding to Mathera, viz., fine cushioned Chairs, Sofas, Desert, and Tea Sets, Plated Cruet and Pickle Frames, Spoons, and Forks, Plated Tea-Kettle-Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Hanging Argand Lamps, Gilted Flower Vases, Toilet Sets, Scent Bottles, Carpets, Table lamps, An rican Clocks, Blackwood Carved Drawing-room Round Table, Conversation Couches, Drawing-room Chairs, Pictures in maple frame, Velvet Pile Table Cover, Blackwood Carved Teapoys, Flat Stand, Dressing and Washing Table, Sideboard, Dressing Glasses, Dining Tables, Shaving Stands, Chairs, Harmonium, Sewing Machine, Towell Horse, Clothes Basket, Baba Chair, Blackwood Cots with Beds, Hoosacks Cushions and Easy Chairs, Dispensary Tables and Cupboards, Bathing Tub, Copper Utensils, Few Lots of Books.

Catalogues will not be published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, &c., at Cavel, Kalbadevee, near Dady Sett's agiary.

TO-MORROW, UNDAY the 14th inst., at 11 A.M. precisely, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at No. 19, Cavel Kalbadevee, near Dady Sett's Agiary, the Household Furniture, &c. belonging to J. Bomanjee, Esq. consisting of his Pride, &c., the same consisting of rich cut Glassware, Plated Tea Set, Curry Dishes Pickle Frame, Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Hanging and Table Argan Lamps, Crockeryware, Wall-shades, Hanging 3 Light Argand Lamps, Blackwood Carved Round Table, Chairmakers, For Tables, Drawing-room 3 easy Chairs, with silk Damask, Blackwood Carved Bedsteads, Dressers, Work Table, Blackwood Camp Dining Tables in 5 pieces, Sideboard, Arm chairs, Photographic Camera with Apparatus complete, Washing Tables, Pictures in Maple Frames, Conversation Couches, Reclining and half-back Couches, Camp Cots, Long Arm Easy Chairs with Silk Damask, &c. &c.

No Catalogue will be published, and the property is now on view.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co,

Bombay, 13th March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece goods, &c.

An Invoice of 20 pieces of very rich Brussels carpet of different patterns.

2 Pieces Rich Velvet Pile Carpet.

10 Cases superior Sherry.

Arr. I.

An excellent Miniature Ironglas, almost new.

A White Arab Horse, quiet to ride and drive.

A Handsome dun-colour Pony, with saddle and bridle, complete.

A Grey Arab Horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Pistedware, rich sets of chinaware, handsome Porcelainware, Wines and Spirits, Rifles, &c. &c., at No. 19 Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. Mills.

Full particulars will be given in Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable, and handsome, household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, if not previously disposed of by private, contract, a beautiful tones cottage grand piano, made expressly for the climate, ordered direct from "Broadwood and Sons," and only eight months in use, a pair of well-matched fast-trotting grey Arab horses, with an English sociable ; good order a large collection of choice plants, ferns, &c., middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 20th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., the property of N. SPENCER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the Heirs of the late Pandermath Sukkaramjee, deceased, the following valuable landed properties :—

LOT I.

All that piece of land forming portion of the cart called Moogbai with the messuages or range of buildings erected thereon, situate at Moogbhai Lane without the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the westside of the passage of the said cart in the Sub-district of Bhoolesbwur, the messuages and buildings whereon were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 91, 92, 93 and 93A, respectively, but are now assessed under Nos. 103, 104, 105 and 106, respectively, the said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 152, and contains by admeasurement 952 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the East by the public passage of the said cart, on the South by the property of Narayen Balajee, on the East by the public passage of the said cart, and on the West, partly by the property of Appaje Succoojee, partly by the property of Jgonnath Chuttarjee, and partly by the property of Luxumibai :—

LOT II.

All that piece of land forming a portion of the cart called Moogbai with the messuages or range of buildings erected thereon, situate at Moogbai Lane without the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the westside of the passage of the said cart in the Sub-district of Bhoolesbwur, the messuages and buildings whereon were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 91, 92, 93 and 93A, respectively, but are now assessed under Nos. 103, 104, 105 and 106, respectively, the said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 152, and contains by admeasurement 952 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the East by the public passage of the said cart, on the South by the property of Narayen Balajee, on the East by the public passage of the said cart, and on the West, partly by the property of Appaje Succoojee, partly by the property of Jgonnath Chuttarjee, and partly by the property of Luxumibai :—

LOT III.

All that piece of land with the messuages and stables standing thereon, situate on the western side of the passage at Moogbai cart, and on the south side of Moogbai Lane in Bhoolesbwur without the Fort of Bombay, the said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 152, and the messuages and buildings thereon were formerly assessed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 115, 115A, 119 and 119A respectively, but are now assessed under Nos. 130, 131 and 132 respectively, the said premises consist by admeasurement 798 square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded on the East and South by the passage of the said cart, on the West by the chawls and vacant ground of Baleshwa Morole, and on the North by Moogbai Lane aforesaid.

LOT IV.

All that piece of land with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate on the Western side of the passage of the Moogbai cart, leading to Thakoordwar street without the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-district of Bhoolesbwur, containing by admeasurement 2,870 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 152, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 84, and bounded on the East and South by the passage of the said cart, and on the West and North by property of Nana Balajee and Sitaram Balajee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs, Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, 21 Apollo street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Yacht "Sylil" together with her 4-Oared Gig, and Cooking Boat. No reasonable offer will be refused.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BURMAH TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by publicauction at the Managan Timber Depot, about 500 Tons superior Burmah Teak Board and Scantlings.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

UUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th inst., at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.

10 Cases White Ground Prints.

4 ditto T Red Cambrics.

4 ditto White Jaconets.

30 ditto Australian Wines.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hussun Lookmanjee—

1 Case 50 Carat Spectacles.

SALE of valuable Landed Property, situated in Marine Lines 2nd Lane, near Dhobeetalao.

On TUESDAY next, the 16th March at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Jamsetjee Pestonjee Madan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 6th day of November 1873, all that piece of Pazandaree ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon situated in Marine Lines 2nd Lane, off Cowal war near Dhobeetalao, admeasuring 79-69 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the house of Jeewanjee Jamsetjee Mistry, on the north by the 2 nd Marine Lines 2-d Lane, and on the south by the house of Kooverjee Dorjee formerly was assessed under No. 23 and is now assessed under No. 25.

By Order of the Administrator General, and in the matter of the Estate of Anna Petronilla DeBarros late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of March 1875, at 4 o'clock P.M., the right, title and interest of the said deceased, in the undermentioned property :—

All that piece of Pazindaree land containing by admeasurement about 125 square yards with the building or dwelling-house standing thereon, bearing assessment No. , facing to the west side of the Cavel street public passage, situate in Cavel St. No. 4, otherwise called Gaswaay, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, and bounded on or towards the east by Cavel street public passage, on or towards the west by the property of D. R. Gonsalves, on or towards the north by a well belonging in common to the said deceased and to L. A. Pereira, and by the property of Mrs. Pereira, and on or towards the south partly by the property of the said L. A. Pereira, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Anna Petronilla DeBarros, and are now in the occupation of the Administrator General.

For further particulars, plans and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Edward Mowjee, Proctor for the Administrator General, at his Office No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned

Dated this 6th day of March 1875.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Electro-plated ware, Straw Stem Glassware, Porcelainware, a first-class solid Mahogany Pianoforte, made expressly for India, Gentleman's Carriage and Harness, a very handsome Open Carriage in excellent condition, also an English-built light miniature Brougham, a pair of good serviceable Arab Carriage Horses, gun in double and single Harness, a collection of choice Plants, &c., at No. 72, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from E. Lord Esquire, sell by Public Auction at his Residence, No. 72, Malabar Hill, the whole of his valuable and handsome household furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., full particulars and Catalogues will be printed.

Catalogues will be printed, and the Furniture will be on view on and after Saturday, the 20th instant.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, a first-class grand square Piano by Sounoy and Co., &c., on the top floor of 4 and 5, Sassoon Street, above Mr J. Neuberg's.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd April, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-named Residence, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Mr. W. ROUTH.

Full particulars whereof will appear in due time

The Furniture will be on view on and after the 1st April.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1875.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin, Tunes and Regulated, and also received for Repairs and on Commission sale.

Mr. Lopes trusts that the several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.

Byculla Terrace, Jacksons Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship BENTON, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and are requested to SEND OFF BOATS AT ONCE for their respective Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Delivery orders are mpan ed by Bills of Lading, to be forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

Captain Allott will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 12th March 1875.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the "holi" on SATURDAY, the 20th inst. and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 26th and 27th for the EASTER HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
THOMAS MATHESON, *pro.* Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limit d,
W. BLACKWALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 11th March 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO EXHIBITIONS AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

SATURDAY, the 13th March. Also SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

These being the last Exhibitions, a Glass Case containing a beautiful Cupid's War Chariot drawn by birds, valued Rs. 100, besides an extra number of other prizes will be given away.

Admission, Time and Terms as usual.

W. CROPLEY.

N. B.—On account of the Great Crowd there will be a separate entrance for Ladies and those accompanying them.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BEG to call the attention of the Medical Profession to the following

NEW INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

Dr. Harvey Hilliard's Pen Vaccinator, in appearance like a pocket pencil case, Vaccine tubes being carried at one end, the vaccinator sliding out at the other.

Hawksley's Patent Durable Stethescope, this instrument possesses superior acoustical properties to any yet made.

New Section Knife, for making microscopical sections.

Esmarch's Elastic Bandage, improved by Mr. W. H. Cripps, with double handle and grooved rod, *vide Lancet* October, 11, 1873.

Dr. Green's Improved Obstetric Belt *vide Medical Press and Circular* June 18 1873.

Sponge and Laminaria Tent Introducer, by Dr Clement Godson.

Pocket Clinical Thermometer, Tapered, by Arlet and Sons, guaranteed correct with indestructible index, in sterling silver case with layonet joint, by which arrangement the thermometer can be increased to the extreme inches in length in a moment.

Weiss's Clinical Thermometer, in oval gilt sliding case, for the Waistcoat-pocket.

Dieulafoy's Subcutaneous Pneumatic Aspirator, manufactured by Weiss and Sons.

Leslie's Pliable Adhesive Plaster, a novel kind superior to that in ordinary use, adheres firmly, and being limp, can be accurately adapted, is useful in any climate.

Leslie's Pliable Holland Plaster, specially constructed to afford strength, valuable in large operations and as an application to Bed-sores.

Leslie's Pliable Court Plaster manufactured on Silk, applied by means of heat similar to the ordinary Adhesive Plaster.

These Plasters are arranged in tins of such size and construction as to be most convenient for conveyance in the pocket or medicine chest. The Adhesive Plaster may be had in one yard lengths of 6½ inches wide also on reels in widths from 1 in. to 4 in.

We shall be happy to supply further description and prices of any of the above.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

A Strange World by Miss Braddon, 3 Vols.	20 0
Debrett's Peerage and Baronetage, 1875	12 0
Chubb's Protection against Fire and Thieves	3 4
Austin's Jurisprudence for Students	7 8
Dod's Parliamentary Companion, 1875	3 0
Adams Famous Books	3 4
Views in North Wales	4 12
Wünshlde's experimental Physics	20 0
Addison on Contracts. *New Edition*	12 12
Cler 's Minor Tactics	10 0
Taylor on the Bankrupt Act	7 8
Trotter's History of India	6 12
Tredope's Harry Heathcote of Gangeal	3 4
Jerdon's Mammals of India	3 4
The Village Surgeon, a Tale by A. Locker	2 4
Manning's Vatican Decrees	1 8
Kinglake's Crimea—Inkerman volume	1 12
Maine's Early History of Institutions	7 8
Earl Russell: Recollections and Su gestions, 1813–1873	10 0
Glovinus Shakespeare Commentaries	9 1
Manetu's Gnostic Heresies of 1st and 2nd Centuries	6 12
Cameron's Manual of Hygiene	6 12
Braun's Curative Effects of Baths and Waters	11 4
Dod's Peerage, 1875	6 12
Naval Science, Vol 3	7 12
Adam's History of Japan, Vol 2	13 4
Encyclopaedia Brittanica, 9th Edition Vol 1	18 12
Lytton's Caxtonians *Knebworth Edition*	2 4
Beautiful Pictures by British Artists	13 4
Tay lor's Sailing Directions, Red Sea Pilot	22 12
Morton's Cyclopae dia of Agriculture *New Edition*	31 4
Life of the Prince Consort Vol 1	11 4
Frost on Curve Tracing	7 8
Hone and Sievekiog's Pathological Anatomy *New Edition*	10 0
Book of Scottish Songs	3 4
Ballads	3 4
Tennyson's Princess, New Cabinet edition	1 8
Blandford's Physical Geography of India	1 9
Weale's Engineers Pocke Book, 1875	3 12
British Journal of Photography Almanac 1875	1 0 12
Amusement without end	3 4
By and By	4 14
Telegraphic Journal Volume 2	6 12
Leigh's Science of Modern Cotton Spinning 2 Vols	25 0
Farrar's Life of Christ 10th edition 2 Vols	15 0
Holland's Papers on Science	8 12
Lubbock's British Wild Flowers in Relation to Insects	3 0
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Owen's Debatable Land. *Second edition*	4 12
Cavendish on Round Games at Cards	3 4
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Whitney's Oriental Linguist	7 8
Waring's Bazaar Medicines	2 8
Masson's Three Devils—Milton's, Luthers' and Goethe's	3 4
Little Folks' Picture Gallery	3 4
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Douglas's Manual of Telegraphic Construction	9 8
Masson's Edition of Milton's Poetical Works, 2 Vols	9 0
Sedgwick's Methods of Ethics	8 12
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Nayler on Diseases of the Skin	4 12
Strivings for the Faith	3 4
Littré's French Dictionary. 4 vols. 4to	75 0
Those Holy Fields,—Palestine Illustrated by Pen and Pencil	5 0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 12TH MARCH 1875.

REUTER'S closing message of yesterday gave a decidedly stronger report of the Liverpool Cotton Market than the morning telegrams indicated. The sales for the day reached 18,000 bales, and arrival prices were apparently ¼d. per lb. higher. Reuter quoted fully G. F. Ginned Broach March-April shipment via Cape, and February-March shipment via Canal at 7d 1 16; Good Fair Omrawuttee March-April shipment via Cape at 5¾d; and Good Fair Dhollera in the same position at 6¼d per lb. All of these quotations are high but in Dhollera there is evidently an actual mistake of about ¼d. per lb., the previous quotation on the 3rd instant being only 5¾d per lb.

This morning's market, owing probably to the comparatively full receipts at the American ports, combined with further heavy arrivals into Liverpool opened dull, the sales only promising to reach 10,000 bales against imports of 24,000 bales.

The American figures now stand as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Thursdays' receipts	12,000	13,000	13,000
„ Exports to U.K.	3,000	10,000	11,000
Six days' receipts	55,000	69,000	62,000
„ Exports to U.K.	25,000	44,000	44,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,631,000	3,321,000	2,856,000
„ Exports to U.K.	1,277,000	1,235,000	1,187,000

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday, the only alteration reported was a partial decline of 6d. per cwt. in Coffee. Reuter's weekly prices for Metals show a fall of £2 per ton in Copper and ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal, Spelter being unchanged. Rupee Paper is the same as last quoted.

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday is to some extent unfavourable. The proportion of the Reserve to liabilities only shows a falling off of a half per cent, but the large increase in discounts indicates a possible source of weakness. So far the cash has evidently merely been transferred to deposits, but it is of course liable to be withdrawn at any moment, and looking to surrounding circumstances it seems very probable that this course may be adopted. The decline in Consols to 93, advised yesterday, is still maintained, and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills has advanced to 4 per cent. but a less favourable feature still is the further rise of ¼ per cent in the premium of gold in New York, this morning's message quoting it at 115¾, the highest figure touched since the financial panic in September 1873. With the meagre information at our disposal here, it is, of course, impossible to say whether this may induce shipments of Gold to the States, but it is at all events a possibility not to be lightly overlooked in estimating the probable course of money at home.

As we anticipated yesterday, in remarking on the fall in the value of Bar Silver in London, further shipments to this port are advised through Reuter by this weeks Southampton steamer. The amount of itself is not important (£82,000) but it shows very clearly that, whatever surplus there may be in Europe must inevitably find its way to India through one channel or another, and until that surplus is absorbed, the value of the rupee must be subject to frequent fluctuations. If any idea could be formed as to the amount likely to be available, a more certain feeling would be felt as to the future, but as things are at present no two authorities are agreed on that point, and in fact so much depends on the result of the attempt to introduce a Gold coinage into Germany that any opinion at the moment is of little value. As bearing, however, on the action of the German Government alone in dealing with their silver the following has been communicated to us from an authentic source:—

STERLING Exchange continues very weak and may be called slightly in sellers' favour. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 9 15-16d per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 10 3-8 „
Credits	3 months' sight.....	1s. 10 3-8d. „
Documents	3 months' sight,...	1s. 10 13-32d. „

To houses 6 months' sight credits have been sold in amount at 1s. 10¾d. per rupee. On Calcutta there is no change. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unaltered in value notwithstanding the decline in exchange, many people believing in a new loan being announced in the forthcoming Budget. But looking to the favourable out-turn of the revenue, and the fact of the Famine expenses being within the amount already borrowed, it is to say the least of it more of a possibility than a probability.

The SHARE Market becomes more depressed daily and a further general has taken place in nearly everything, but especially in Spinning and Weaving Scrip.

COTTON has shown considerable firmness to-day but there has been no great amount of business done, rates as a rule being too high as compared with home prices. Receipts yesterday were 10,852 bales making 47,652 bales for the six days

FREIGHTS are dull and unaltered.

PIECE Goods have not altered in any way, the demand from first hands continuing most limited.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Subscribed.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,00	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	10
32,00	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,00	500	all	8p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	71.6
5,35	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
20,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	full	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

18	5,000	2,350	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,200
250	2 000	1,10	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	600
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	260
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,100
150	2,00	1,000	200p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,400
125	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	625
155	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	845
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,400
200	500	all	80p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,40	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	150
400	1,500	all	37½p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
220	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
500	1,500	all	175p.	Dalaba Press Co.....	3,800
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,000
180	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,200
200	2,000	2,00	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press ..	350
350	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
3125	400	35	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	415
600	2,000	5000	...	Nirol Press Manuf Co.,L.	1,500
120	...	1,50	400 p.c.	Princes of Wales Press.....	1,200
270	5	all	100 p.c.	Suscon Press Co.....	500
400	5	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	925
150	85	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	140

For share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
300	5,500	all	200	Allianee Spinning	3,000
200	2,000	870	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co	1,800
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,130
2400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills.....	215
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2,80	2,000	all	100p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,450
1,500	1,25	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,125
1 800	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,300
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,130
750	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,225
.....	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,250
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,225
1,050	1,000	all	20 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,225
6,000	618	all	60	Oriental	745
900	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	750
10	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning....	1,120 ex.
600	1,000	250	34 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£2	219 6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoll. Stock	244
.....	£20	403 14	6 do.	Do. New £100 Shares	126
.....	£8	65 7	3 do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13	1 do.	Ditto	32
.....	£125	1,00	5 do.	G. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,105
...	£125	200	15 do.	Do. New £125 Shares ..	220

LAND COMPANIES.

16,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,210
7,500	150	all	...	Free Land a Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,150
24,000	1,000	all	12p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	275

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Dissolution		
.....	26	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	2500	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,740
1,000	50	all	240p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	37p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
2,150	200	150	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
1,000	50	all	8 p.c.	Mechanics' Bank'g Co....	18
1,000	400	all	7 p.c.	Ormebar & Co	380
.....	3500	all	40 p.c.	Virgaa Patent Ship Co....	40

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 6th March 1875.

Open, 1,278¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,00,876	5	0
Merchandize	4,81,707	0	0
Electric Telegraph	1,071	0	0.
Earth Trains	972	8	0
Total Rs.....	6,84,176	13	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles ..... Total Rs.....	5,17,142	0	0
Increase Rs.....	66,434	12	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE following passengers proceeded by the S. S Abyssinia, which left Calcutta same day, for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo:—M. I. S. Heyman.

THE S. S. BLACK WATCH, 965 tons, Captain Coates, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant, from West Hartlepool (February 4th), with a cargo of 33,899 sleepers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366, tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Coast and Carwar (March 6th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd. Mr. Dickenson, Mr. and Mrs. De Cunha, and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE S. S. PILOX, 141 tons, Captain J. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant, from Coast and Coompta (March 8th) with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty-two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cago and the following passengers. For Kurrachee.—Sub-Lieut. Prichard, Sub-Lieut. R. B. Leslie, and fifty-eight deck passenger for different ports.

THE following passengers proceeded by the S. S. Baghdad, which left Calcutta, Monday, 8th March, for Rangoon, Moulmein and the Straits:—Mr. James Cruikshank, Mr. G. E. Keith, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. G M. Carter, Mr. James Mumford, Captain Vince, Miss Bell, Mrs. A. H. Charles and Mrs. E. J. Watson and child, Mr. Lee Au Lun, Mr. E. Mullins, Sergeant and Mrs. Tobin, Miss Tobin and Mr. Abdool Mudjee.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. THERAN, 1,671 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Aden and Suez with English Mail and the following cargo:—147 packages piece goods, 36 bales twist, 3 cases umbrallas, 161 packages merchandise, 99 cases specie, 40 packages wine, 13 cases saffron, 1 case preserve, 1 box opera glass, 29 packages ivory, 3 cases shell, 93 packages benzoin, 33 packages aloes, 63 packages gun, and 1 package almonds.

THE A. H. LOYD's Co.'S S. S. CASTORE, 1,870 tons, Captain G. Morcom, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant, from Trieste (February 15th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3 cases medicine, 1 case sugar, 3 cases silkware, 2 cases samples, 3 packages wine, 55 cases beer, 1 case needles, 1 package books, 2 cases merchandize, 1 case tobacco, 2 cases metalware, 26 cases paint, 9 cases piece goods, 8 cases hardware, 43 packages papers, 8 bales twist, 1 case hops, 1 case confectionery, and 1 package specie.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Castore's)	Morcom	Trieste, Feb 15.
	Black Watch (s)	Coates	W. Hartlepool, Feb 4.
	Phlox (s)	Jones	Coompta, Mar 8.
12	Pearl (s)	Doert	Carwar, Mar 9.
	Benton (s)	Elliott	Liverpool Oct 9.
	Iskunder Shaw	Nac da	Coc in, Feb 23.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Northumberland ..	Sandra s	Moulmoin.
	Calcutta (s)	Melville	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Phlox (s)	Jones	Coast & Coompta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Castre, to Trieste &c.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Indi-, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Helen Scott, to Liverpool.
Steamer Theran, to Aden & Suez.
Steamer Scepire, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Caledonian s,000 bundles hoop iron, Hurry Bhanjee

FROM LONDON.

Walmer Castle, 60 cases window glass, Hasanmally Lallmeya Zanzbeen s. 6 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Hindoo s, 5,832 kegs spelter, Tejpall Canmas; 130 cases window glass, Allyboy Tyebjee, 9 boxes old tom, Jamsetjee Framjee, 20 packages paint Sallebhoy Tyebjee and Co; 50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Maurice, 300 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons

FROM GENOA.

India s, 100 cases brandy, The L A and I A Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stewart Hohneman, 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 38 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
Berengaria, 250 bales cotton, W & A Graham.
Royal Abbeyandria, 300 cwts linseed W W Nie l & Co.
Caledonian s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 173 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 1 case wool, Pramjee Peree; 75 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass & Co; 322 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Lalsidhur
Emmore s, 350 cwts myrabollams Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 78 bales cotton, Vithaldass Coorjee
Star s, 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co; 107 bales cotton, Henry Dods & Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 40 bales wool, Goverjee Cullianji; 483 cwts pepper, & 641 cwts dry ginger, Mooljee Jaitha & Co; 25 bales cotton, by E A Graham & Co; 420 cwts hemp, Mathoordass Nutthoo
Hindoo s, 154 cwts coir yarn, Tallubji Arbee; 915 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 133 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Diadem s, 350 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Hutton s, 154 cwts coir yarn, Tallookchund Heeralund; 459 cwts galls, & 50 cwts muxvomica, Marcally Nuthoo.
Acton s, 150 casks cocoanut oil, Mooljee Jaitha & Co; 340 cwts sarsee seed, Mottabhoy Burjorjee; 1854 cwts galls, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee.
Mcmaster, 300 cwts bones, Natha Essa.
Prince Frederic, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Louisa, 454 cwts coir yarn, & 1171 cwts coir-fiber, Tallub Arbee 1 case peacock feather, B Mahmud.
Poona s, 5 cwts fishmaws, Morcally Nuthoo
Indus s, 6 bundles ivory, A Ahmed; 22 bales hides, M Soorajoodin & Co; 4 cwts M of P shells, S Narronjee & Co; 2 boxes gold coins, the C M Bank; 5 bales hides, H S H Abdoola; 1,903 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1 bale hides, Chinee Esmail & Co; 15 bales silk, R Hubibbhoy; 3 bundles ivory, M Suntookchund; 2 bundles ivory, B Verjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Glendower, 460 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
M. and E. Cox 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Thorer Helsing s, 500 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Viney and Co.
Rialto, 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Celestial Empire, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Royal Welsh, 500 bales cotton, Viney and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s, 400 bales cotton, A. Trading and Co; 367 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 125 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 499 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 250 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 27 casks coffee, B I S N Co; 7 bales skins Theran s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Castre's, 100 bales cotton, A. Trading & Co; 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.
Theran's, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Marcia s, 9377 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott & Co; 81 bales cotton; Hattimbhoy Pumjee & Co; 1 case wool, Verjee Pursotun; 2,239½ cwts gingelly seed, S Tyebjee & Co

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s, 79 cwts bymbole, Ebron Noordin & Co

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 10

Cunningham, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 11.

Osborne, Captain, Bengal 12th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Garratt, Yet Surg, Bengal 13th Hrs sars, on duty, from Lucknow.
Hailes, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.
Gordon, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Rajcote.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 11.

Willoughby, Captain, Bombay 3rd L Cavalry, on duty, to Neemuch.
Bond, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, to ——.
Leslie, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt. to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Prichard, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt. to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Shortt, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, to Palanpore.
Reen, Sure-Major, Madras Med Dept, to join, to Mount Blair via Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—13TH MARCH,

(Appeal before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Kt.)

Appeal for hearing.

161-72—Macfarlane and Sleepey—Moolla Mahomed bin Moolla Cassum v Khyrumboo—Shamrao Pandoorng.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

86-74—Shamrow—Saraswatibai widow v Crushnarao Bhawoo and others—V Hurrichund and Jefferson and Payne, part heard.
611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswani Shri Girdharjee Maharaj v Manordas Gordhandasw Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
704-73—Sh poorjee and Thacurdas—Ruthbai widow Bhellabhoy Motiram and another—M M Munshi.
829-73—Rimington Hore and Langley—Parvuttibai widow Morajee Gokuldas, and others—Tyabjee and Bayani.
502-74—Tyabjee and Bayani—Pardharinath Ramchunder and another v Tricamjee Veljee—Shamrao Pandoorng

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

From Ahmedabad Court.

1616-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Chellabhoy Jaisingbhai v The Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
1659-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rajbhai Hutcheshing v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Rail way Company—Prescot and Winter.
1713-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jethabhai Jothebhai v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2614-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhuneswar Mahashunker v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 15	Monday	Mar 22
„		„	Mar 29

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pie.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformintions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Mar. 23	Tuesday	April. 6
		„	April 20

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

	3 P.M.		3 P.M.
Saturday	May 1	Saturday	April

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.
Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RAO NANA MOROBA—March 12th, at Girgaum, Pallow Road, the wife of Rao Nana Morobs, Esq; of a son.

DEATH.

FELLOWS—March 10th, in the Fort, Mrs. W. B. Fellows.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GILBY—March 5th, at Gooty, the wife of H. F. Gilby, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON—ROZE—March 3rd, at "The Tope" Managoody, Tanjore District, by Rev. H. Little, assisted by Rev. R. Starling Butler, Wesleyan Ministers, William Jackson, D P. W. Department Madras, second daughter of the late Mr. John Roze, Superintendent of Sea Customs, Nowpatam.
MORGAN—HUNTER-BLAIR—March 6th, at Madras, Walter Morgan, Esq., eldest son of the Hon'ble Sir Walter Morgan, Chief Justice of Madras, to Caroline Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of John Hunter Blair, Esq., Civil Service.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

THE importance of the reply given by the Government of India to the memorial of the Corporation of Bombay for a renewal of the yearly Police grant has, we think, been generally overlooked. The reply was published by us on Thursday in our report of the weekly meeting of the Town Council; and a reference to the "Observations" of the Government of India suffices to show that the responsibility for withholding the grant is now fixed beyond all question on the Government of Bombay. For the Central Government distinctly declares, and it certainly ought to know, that a specific allowance was made on account of the State grant for the Municipal Police of Bombay in the original assignment for Provincial services. "This annual contribution towards the cost of the "Police of the Town of Bombay was," we are told, "taken into account by the Government of "India in fixing the consolidated allotment of "Imperial revenue made to the Government of "Bombay for Provincial services." It is, at all events, something gained to have this doubtful point at last cleared up, and to know that the Government of India has for the last four years assigned annually to the local Government, for the benefit of Bombay, a considerable sum of money which the local Government has actually withheld and applied to other purposes. The Government of Bombay now says, in answer to this charge of misappropriation of Imperial money, that the Provincial allotment on account of the Police is insufficient to meet the necessary expenditure in this branch of the administration, and that, being forced to retrench somewhere, it has applied the money intended for the Bombay Municipality in providing other places in the Presidency with policemen, believing no doubt that a wealthy and public-spirited population like that of Bombay would not endure such a wrong patiently, but would raise a clamour loud enough to compel the Government of India to increase the general allotment. But such conduct is unsatesmanlike, because it is without moral justification. There can be no doubt now that the Government of Bombay has received money for the Municipality of Bombay and has spent it out of Bombay; and its clear duty was, if it had not money enough for both town and country, to lay the real state of the case before the Government of India and ask for more—not arbitrarily to confiscate, for the advantage of the peasantry, money distinctly and specifically assigned to the townspeople.

Here, however, the Government of India itself steps in to offer the extraordinary excuse for our Government that "the withdrawal was "within the discretion of the Government of "Bombay in the administration of its provincial revenues, and the Governor-General in "Council accordingly sees no sufficient "ground for interfering with the orders of the "Government of Bombay in this matter." Now, then, we know what is the real effect of the much-vaunted policy of decentralization. It makes what is morally wrong legally right. It vests in Provincial Governments discretion to reverse Imperial decrees, and gives them power to impose taxation in its most oppressive form by depriving one set of taxpayers of money to which they are entitled and handing it over to another set. We would respectfully remind the Government of India of the fact that the scheme of decentralization was avowedly introduced for the express purpose of encouraging the growth of self-government in this country, and that, therefore, the Governor-General in Council has the right and is bound to interfere to check a subordinate Government which violates the spirit of the new policy by applying it in such a way as to do a great wrong to the Municipality of Bombay. If the Supreme Government has abdicated its right and duty of interference in such cases, then the country is much worse off with decentralization than it was without. We do not, however, see what use there can be in addressing fresh memorials or remonstrances to either the Government of India or the Government of Bombay on this subject. The two Governments will simply go on throwing the ball from one to another, one saying that it granted the allowance for the Municipal Police, but refusing to be responsible for the actual payment of the money, and the other admitting that the grant ought to be paid, but frankly stating that it must keep the money to save itself from being starved to death. If the Municipality proposes to do anything further in the matter, its only chance lies in an appeal to the Secretary of State. We are confident that, if the true state of the case were laid before him, Lord Salisbury would put an end to the scandal of making the Municipality of Bombay the victim of the unwillingness of either the Government of India or the Government of Bombay to adjust its finances so as to do justice to both imperial and provincial interests.

Lord Salisbury could hardly fail to recognize the absurd injustice of a policy which leaves the Municipality of Bombay in this position—that, while the two Governments concur in admitting the fairness of its claim to the Police grant, they practically assist one another in refusing to satisfy that claim. There is time, too, for the appeal to the Secretary of State to be made and replied to before the end of the present financial year, for which, as an exceptional act of grace, the local Government has consented to restore the grant. Such an appeal is imperatively necessary, for the withholding of the grant knocks away the financial basis of Mr. Pedder's scheme for the improvement of the water supply of Bombay—to say nothing of the more ambitious scheme set forth by Mr. Crawford, which, in the present temper of the rate-payers of Bombay, has not much chance of being patiently considered. Mr. Pedder's Toolsee scheme, with the addition of the new Vehar outlet, is to cost Rs. 36,31,120; and it is proposed by the Commissioner, to raise a new loan of 45 lacs, which will leave a margin of about 9 lacs for surface and subsoil drainage. Now the annual charge for this loan, at 4 per cent. interest and 2 per cent. for a sinking fund, will be Rs. 2,70,000, which Mr. Pedder proposes to meet partly by a consolidation of the old debt and partly by means of the Police grant. The figures are thus given in the statement laid before the Town Council:—

Present payment on debt	Rs. 6,16,768
Old Debt consolidated	Rs. 3 64 763
New 45-Lac Debt	„ 2,70,000
	„ 6,34 763
Excess Rs.....	1,17,996

"which will be entirely covered by the Police Government contribution, and by the additional water revenue which an extension of the water-supply will yield."

Plainly, therefore, without the Government contribution for the Police, Mr. Pedder has no funds provided to cover the cost of works which everyone admits to be urgently required. When he was asked at the Town Council from what other source he could hope to get the lac which the Government means to withhold, the Commissioner spoke of raising the water-rate again and so getting an increased revenue. But such a course would be quite inconsistent with his own successful refutation, in last year's Municipal Blue Book of Major Tulloch's argument for not reducing the rate. "Our public rate for water," Mr. Pedder then urged, "is the extremely high one of "Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons. We are able to levy "so heavy a rate because, the supply of water "being limited, it, or rather the supply of it "laid on to houses, is a luxury for which the "classes in comfortable circumstances are willing to pay. If we increased the supply, *we "must lower the rate, or the full quantity would "not be used.* In Madras, with a daily supply "of 40 gallons per head, the water-rate is only "2 annas. For these reasons I "have not, it will be observed, estimated in the "financial chapter of this report for an increased water-revenue. I believe, indeed, that an "increased supply will, to a certain extent, "raise our water-revenue."—this moderate increase is, it will be observed, taken credit for, in addition to the Police grant, in the estimate for repayment of the new loan:—"but "the gain, in my opinion, should be chiefly devoted to cheapening the price of water, and "to increasing the gratis supply to the poor." In the face of this declaration it is impossible for Mr. Pedder now to come forward and propose an addition to the water-rate in order to provide the means for the completion of the Toolsee scheme. He has, too, cut himself off to a great extent from the opportunity of having recourse to other taxes by his anxiety to conciliate those native members of the Council and Corporation who object on opposing every scheme which involves increased taxation. But, if increased taxation be necessary, as it certainly will be unless the Police grant is restored, it is the duty of the Commissioner and of all citizens who are sincerely anxious for the improvement of Bombay to call upon the Corporation, at whatever risk of temporary unpopularity, to sanction such taxes as are required. It would be folly to bring before the Corporation any project, no matter how urgent, without making a plain and candid statement of the financial position, and offering definite proposals for the supply of the ways and means.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

IN the Report on the Financial Results of the Excise Administration of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, for the year 1873-74 the Lieutenant-Governor is anxious to show that there is "an increased revenue accompanying a diminished consumption." All the reports on the Excise Administration seek to show some such result as this. This "gratifying feature of the present report, however, is," the Lieutenant-Governor continues, "advantageous alike to the Government and to the people," because it "has been attained by extending the system of selling licences by auction; by raising the selling price of opium and the duty on *ganja*, and by requiring the payment of fees for opium licences in Calcutta." The results obtained are so satisfactory that in the current year the system of selling licences by auction, and restricting their number, will be made still more general. The consumption of country spirits has decreased by 1,28,324 gallons, whilst the revenue has increased Rs. 1,20,366. From *ganja* there is a loss to the revenue of Rs. 12,821, but the consumption has decreased by 383 maunds; in opium there has been a decreased consumption to the extent of 66 maunds, but an addition to the revenue from that source of Rs. 1,30,647

In the Lower Provinces country spirits are sold under two different systems; the fixed duty system, under which the revenue is paid on the quantity of spirit which actually passes into consumption; and the monthly tax system, under which the vendor pays a certain price for his shop, irrespective of the amount of his sales. This latter system is in force in the thinly populated portions of Bengal, in which illicit distillation is comparatively easy, and is considered adapted to these districts, care being taken to prevent an undue multiplication of the number of shops. An experiment has been made in the Patna Division and in the district of Monghyr which is somewhat novel. The materials used in the manufacture of country spirit are taxed, instead of the spirit itself. In the former case the result has been an increase in the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

BARODA, 12TH MARCH.

Hurjeevundass Purshotum, an expert from Ahmedabad, was called this forenoon and described Hemchund's books. He proved that new leaves had been entered in the book and old ones removed.

Mr. Souter was next examined. He gave a description of the proceedings regarding the arrest and custody of the prisoners. He denied the intimidation of Hemchund in any way. He took the statements of Damoodhur Pulit, Nursoo, and Hemchund.

The Cross-examination of Mr. Souter elicited nothing further than that the witnesses were kept under a military guard and could be reached by none but the police.

Sir L. Pelly was next examined. He described the arrest of the Gaekwar and said the Gaekwar seemed anxious to give every assistance in reforming the administration of the State and in giving up Salem and Yeshwuntrao. He also corroborated Mr. Souter's evidence regarding the statements of Nursoo and Hemchund and mentioned that he told Nursoo he would give him no pardon on any account.

Mr. Scoble at two o'clock said the case for the prosecution was closed.

Serjeant Ballantine requested an adjournment of the Court till to-morrow for the opening speech for the defence, and intimated that the Maharaja had a short statement to put in before the Commission which was not quite ready. Adjournment allowed.

The Gaekwar was present during Sir L. Pelly's evidence and Mr. Souter's.

ARMAMENT OF THE 7TH AND 9TH REGIMENTS WITH SNIDER RIFLES.

BARODA, 13TH MARCH, 1-44 A.M.

Orders have been received that Snider Rifles are to be supplied immediately to the 9th Regiment; similar orders have been received by the 7th Regiment at present stationed at Rajcote.

SAFETY OF MR. NEY ELIAS.

We are glad to learn that a telegram has been received by the Government of India from Mandalay, reporting the safe arrival of Mr. Ney Elias, the well-known traveller, at Bhamo. It will be recollected by our readers that Mr. Elias formed one of the party composing the Yunnan Expedition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH.

Sir Stafford Northcote has informed the House that he will bring forward his Budget on the 15th of April.

The Commons have voted the Navy Estimates; when Mr. Ward Hunt said the condition of our Navy was satisfactory.

The steamer Vixen homeward bound from Bombay, has put into Malta with her boiler leaky.

LONDON, 11TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5½.	
Exchange on India	1-9½ to 1-10
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94
4½ do. do.	95
5½ do. do.	100½
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 „ French Rente 1872	103
Bar Silver	57

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ...	£9,562,500.	Inc. £562,500.
Bills discounted	£21,125,000.	Inc. £1,569,600.
Bullion	£29,875,000.	Inc. £62,500.

Arrival—Palestine.

MR. H. T. PRINSEP has been appointed Judicial Commissioner of Bangalore.

A FIRST class telegraph office has been opened, from the 11th instant, at the Viceroy's Camp, three miles from Delhi.

MR. H. B. LAWFORD will officiate for the Hon'ble F. B. Kemp, as Judge of the High Court Calcutta during the absence of the latter, who proceeds to England on leave for six months.

We hear on good authority that the shipments of Silver by the German Government, through their financial Agents for this port, have ceased for this season. There remain, however, about four millions of Silver for which an outlet must be found, and Bombay will probably in the future receive a good share thereof.

NO MAILS from Bombay were received in Allahabad on Wednesday (March 10, but it was expected that two days' mails would come forward together from Jubbulpore the next day. Blank ignorance of details as to the nature of the accident prevails, both at the Post Office and the Railway Station at Allahabad.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaj of Travancore arrived at Trevandrum on the 5th instant. Great preparations were made for his reception, and he was enthusiastically received everywhere along the homeward route. A good deal of drought is said to prevail in Travancore, no rain having fallen since the 25th December last.

AT Bangalore there was a parade of all the troops in garrison, in review order, on Monday, for the purpose of presenting a silver medal to a Havildar of the 36th Regiment N. I., as the best shot in the Native Army during the past year. General Borton, C.B., with a large and brilliant staff, was present, as well as many ladies and gentlemen of the station.

THE anticipations which have been indulged in respecting the possible recommendation of large Brevet promotions are very unlikely to be realized, and we (*Army and Navy Gazette*) for our own part, are heartily glad of it, as the whole system of Brevets is vicious, and should be reduced to very small proportions if it cannot be abolished.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople to the *Times*, dated Feb. 17, states that it has been ascertained that the Ottoman Christian subjects who in consequence of the Podgoritza affair attacked a Turkish post and massacred several Turkish soldiers have taken refuge with a Christian tribe on Ottoman territory. The only Montenegrin who took part in this attack resisted the Montenegrin officer ordered to arrest him, and was killed on the spot.

THE last *Oudh Gazette* announces the restoration to Mr. McMinn, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, of his allowance of Rs. 100 a month for officiating in the 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st February. Sir G. Couper deprived Mr. McMinn of this officiating allowance last November, apparently for writing a letter on the so-called Gonda-Bharaich famine, which appeared in the columns of the *Pioneer*. Mr. McMinn's criticism took the form of a controversy with another writer in reference to matters of fact.

A LETTER from Constantinople in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that there is no abatement of the famine in Asia Minor. The Anglo American Relief Fund has collected £9,000, and the Turkish subscriptions amount to £50,000. Half the latter sum has been contributed by the Sultan and his family, while a large part of the remainder is intangible, consisting of subscriptions by officials in the whole Empire to be deducted from their arrears of pay. This device reminds one of the light or defaced coin sometimes contributed at collections in places of worship.

THE Dehree mails, despatched from that station on the 9th December last, and plundered by high-way robbers on the night of the 9th or 10th of that month, at a place somewhere between Jamoonah and Kurrumnassah, have, it is said, been recovered. The Magistrate of Ghazeepore is said to have intimated to the postal authorities at Calcutta that whole currency notes for Rs. 450, and half notes for Rs. 2,730, as well as some bags and letters, &c., have been lately recovered. The case is still under investigation by the local authorities.

THE Budget Estimate of the Public Works Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1875-76 has been issued. The estimated charges for Provincial Public Works amount to Rs. 64,87,583. Of this sum Rs. 33,65,374 are provided by Provincial Funds, the balance from Local Funds Contributions and Toll Proceeds. In the year 1874-75 the estimates amounted to Rs. 49,81,864, of which the sum of Rs. 31,80,389 was provided by Provincial Funds and the balance from the same sources as for the coming year. Local Funds provided Rs. 7,84,257 in 1874-75, for 1875-76 Local Funds will contribute Rs. 17,12,742.

THE *Madras Times* states that a rumour is current in Bangalore that Prince Kung has applied to the foreign Governments for assistance in order to reconstruct the Chinese Government, thrown temporarily out of gear through the death of the Emperor of China. Report is already busy there with the constitution of a Madras Brigade for active service in the Flowery Land, and it is thought that at least one Native Infantry Regiment, with some Sappers, will be despatched to China from the garrison at Bangalore It will have been observed that our correspondent at Calcutta has telegraphed that rumours respecting China are also prevalent there.

THE Mahomedans of St. Petersburg, according to the *Russian News*, are establishing a society of aid for those of their co religionists who had migrated to Turkey and now wish to return to Russia. The Mahomedan population of St. Petersburg consists of more than 20,000 individuals, among whom there are some intelligent and wealthy merchants; they dress and live like their Christian countrymen, and the civilized idea of combining for charitable purposes has likewise found favour with them. Some of the Tartar and Circassian emigrants have lately returned, and have given very harrowing accounts of the distress and oppression the others are undergoing under the Turkish system of paternal rule. As the majority of these people are too poor to pay for their return journey to Russia, the new society proposes to raise the necessary funds and to obtain the sanction of the Russian Government to this strange immigration.

THE annual waste of gold is estimated by a recent writer at 15 tons. "We may consider it," he says, "as an article of daily consumption, like sugar or tea. As fast as it is dug out of the earth in one quarter of the globe, with endless toil and labour, in the others it is beaten into thin leaves, or ground into fine paste, or manufactured into chloride, or turned into the purple of Cassius, or lost as filings in the cracks of the jewellers' workshops, or otherwise scattered beyond recovery and lost for ever."

According to the same authority, 35 tons of silver are annually used up in the same way. The writer confesses that his statistics are only "shots," but he makes a calculation that 20,000 ounces are worn off the coinage of the world every year, and totally lost; that 1,200,000 ounces vanish in photography; that 40,000 ounces go to the bottom of the sea in ships. He puts the wear and tear of watches and chains, spoons, forks, &c., together with losses by fire, consumption in marking ink, lunar caustic, and other minor uses, at 100,000 ounces more, making a complete loss every year of 35 tons of silver.

THE Bengal Civil Service have, the *Pioneer* says, "taken a very natural step in regard to the action of Government for giving effect to the legislative provisions of the past few years for admitting natives of India to posts formerly reserved to themselves. Wisely abstaining from all arguments against the propriety of this measure, they confine themselves to pointing out that it involves a breach of faith, and an infraction of their lawful privileges, which entitles them to equitable compensation. The present grievances of the Civilians are equally felt by all who have hitherto entered the service —from the Haileybury man who gave up the openings incident to his connections, down to the last good scholar who abandoned a University career. And we have to warn all whom it may concern that these grievances are giving rise to a discontent that may become highly dangerous. Exposed to day in a temperate memorial, they may come to-morrow in a diet of neglect and repression, to display them selves in careless work, and an absence of that loyalty of spirit which has been hitherto the tradition of the service and the mainstay of the administration."

THE Liverpool ship Sydney Dacres which, for reasons unexplained at present, was abandoned by the captain and crew forty miles off Valentia on Tuesday, Feb. 16, was towed into Crookhaven on Feb. 18. Barely has a more splendid prize been secured with less risk of efforts. The Crookhaven correspondent of the *Western Morning News*, says, "The Queenstown Towing Company sent the Lord Elgin in search of the derelict, and six hours afterwards the underwriters engaged the Clyde and Lyons also to go in quest. The Lord Elgin picked her up, and had been towing her eight hours when she was joined by the other tugs. The steamers coaled here, and left at seven this evening for Queenstown. When found, the Sydney Dacres had all her sails stowed, with the exception of foretopsail. Some gear had been fixed apparently for the purpose of acting as a temporary rudder. A raft had also been attached to the vessel in order, it is supposed, to keep her head to the sea. The hull appears to be in good condition, but pumps have not been used since the vessel was picked up." A Queenstown telegram adds that the Sydney Dacres when found was free from water. The weather when she was abandoned was fine, the sea moderate. She is an iron ship of 1,400 tons, laden with a valuable cargo of grain, and belongs to Mr. Bates, M.P. for Plymouth. Her late captain left Valentia Feb. 18 h for Liverpool.

THE most prominent features in the history of the Silver bullion market in the last 30 years are the rise of prices in 1854-60, and again in 1862-65, and the decline which has set in during the last ten years—features which are clearly enough brought out, if we take only the yearly average prices:—

Average yearly price of Bar Silver per oz. Standard, from January 1847 to December 1873.

Years.	Average Price.	Years.	Average Price.
1847	59 11/16	1861	60 13/16
1848	59½	1862	62 7/16
1849	59⅞	1863	61⅞
1850	60 1/16	1864	61⅛
1851	61	1865	61 1/16
1852	61½	1866	61¼
1853	61⅛	1867	60 15/16
1854	61⅛	1868	60½
1855	61 5/16	1869	60 7/16
1856	61 5/16	1870	60 7/16
1857	61⅞	1871	60½
1858	61 5/16	1872	60 5/16
1859	62 1/16	1873	59½
1860	61 11/16		

The first rise in 1854-60 is attributed by the *Economist* to the abundance of gold consequent on the Australian and Californian gold discoveries—an abundance which was at its height about 1857; but we (*Indian Economist*) doubt much if this was the real cause. The second rise in 1862-65, was no doubt owing to the extraordinary demand for silver for the East, by the famine price of cotton, and the large imports of that article from India. The fall now in progress is immediately owing to the demonetised silver of Germany coming upon a market already tending to be weak from the large production of silver in recent years, and the falling off in the Indian demand for the metal.

THE Shanghai paper contains the following account of the ceremonies observed in China at the death of the Emperor:—The "sorrowful proclamation," or official announcement of death was not published until after the receipt of the "joyful proclamation," or announcement of accession. The proclamations are sent to the Generalissimos, Viceroys, and Governors of the several Provinces, and these in their turn make the contents known to their respective subordinates, instructing them to select a proper time and place for performing the necessary ceremonies. These being chosen, the officials collect in plain clothes (black, and free from colours or embroidery), and rest out the announcement of accession. They then proceed to the temple dedicated to the Imperial presence, where they go through the ceremonials of court congratulation. This done, they select another public locality, where, dressed in mourning, they open and read the announcement of demise and solemnize the funeral service, which has to be repeated three successive days, once in the morning and once in the evening. The officials then wear mourning for twenty-seven days, keeping their heads unshaven for that period, and refraining from marrying or giving in marriage for 100 days and from official music for one year. These intervals all reckon from the date of receiving the proclamations.—As regards the people, they are expected to wear mourning, the men as regards caps, the women as regards head ornaments. For twenty-seven days they may not shave, for thirty days they may not marry, and for 100 days all music is to be stopped.

THE will, dated July 21, 1874, of Mr. John Mitchell, late of Coppins, Iverheath, Bucks, of No. 33, Old Bond street, and of No. 10, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, who died on December 11 last, was proved on the 2nd ult., the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to the Prince of Wales the clock presented to him by the present Duke of Wellington, formerly the property of the late Duke; and to the Princess of Wales the small marble bust of the Queen by Professor Boehm (the only one executed, as stated, by her Majesty's permission), as a humble acknowledgment of their Royal Highnesses' goodness to him. There are specific bequests of the testimonial presented to him at the St. James's Theatre, and of the articles given to him by King Louis Philippe, the Duke of Brunswick, the Emperor Napoleon III., Mr. George Peabody, the Nepaulese Ambassador, and Prince Demidoff to his son and two daughters; the snuff box formerly belonging to Sir Henry Bishop he gives to Sir Julius Benedict. He gives numerous legacies to friends and relatives to purchase souvenirs of him, to his executors, to many of his late and present servants, and to all the persons in the employ of his partnership; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £100; to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Old Kent-road), the Asylum for Idiots (Earlswood), and the Cottage Hospital (Iver), £50 each; to the boys' and girls' schools, Iver, and the boys' and girls' schools for the district of Iverheath, £25 each; and to his daughters, Mrs. Clara Parnell and Mrs. Emily Ellis, £5,000 each. All the specific and pecuniary legacies are given free of duty. His real estate testator devises upon trust for sale, and the proceeds thereof and the residue of his personal estate he leaves to his son, George John Mitchell.

THE *Germania* publishes the charge recently delivered by the Catholic Bishop of Mayence, in which that prelate points out the reasons that prevent the Church from adopting the ecclesiastical laws recently voted in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. Alluding to the duty of a Catholic bishop, who is bound to preserve in all its purity the celestial treasure of the Divine truths contained in the Christian doctrine, and to protect it from the inroads of human error, Monsignor Ketteler asserts that he has beyond all question the right to fulfil this duty and to claim for his flock the right of being taught both in the schools and the churches the true Catholic doctrine, and he adds that this right is not only of Divine origin but that it is recognized by the German or Hessian Constitution. Declaring that neither the Government nor the Chambers have the power to restrict such a privilege, the bishop goes on to say:—"The ecclesiastical laws of the Grand Duchy of Hesse do not forbid the teaching of the Catholic doctrine in so many words; but they deprive us of the means necessary for teaching it." Monsignor Ketteler also endeavours to show how, in many respects, the enactments of the new laws are destructive of the tenets of the Catholic faith, and he arrives at the conclusion that he has resisted; "We must persist in our resistance even unto death, and this out of love for God, who has entrusted us with the mission, out of love for men, to whom we are in duty bound to teach the divine truths in all their purity, and in order to secure our own salvation, which depends upon the fidelity with which we adhere to our religious duties. Let us suffer crucifixion rather than become the ministers of falsehood, exposing our Catholic flocks to the risk of losing the true faith and of falling into all the errors of the present day."

THE Hong Kong correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says that the peaceful settlement of the difficulties between China and Japan relative to the Formosan expedition was mainly due to the intervention of Mr. Wade, the British ambassador at Pekin. When it appeared that the Japanese envoys Okubo and Yanigiwara insisted on their demands, and that the Chinese Ministers were not disposed to grant them, both sides agreed to refer the matter to the British ambassador. M. de Gendre, who was the chief instigator of the expedition, withdrew on seeing the turn things were taking, and the peace negotiations then commenced. It is true that the Japanese gunboat Moschin had been ordered to Tien-tsin, and that it was reported that the two envoys were about to break off the negotiations; but, however disagreeable it was to the Chinese to be dictated to by a small country like Japan, they could not deny that the provincial Government of Fookien had not done its duty in regard to Formosa. The Japanese, on the other hand, could not fail to see that, although they might if they declared war be victorious at first, they would ultimately have to yield to the great superiority of China in population and natural resources. The pecuniary claims of Japan thus diminished by degrees until they were reduced to 500,000 taels (£150,000). According to the last accounts from Formosa, the transfer of the districts occupied by the Japanese troops was proceeding without any difficulty. The soldiers were heartily tired of their service, for their quarters had been greatly injured by the last storm. The Chinese officials express great admiration at the discipline of the Japanese troops and the improvements they have introduced in the districts which they had occupied, and the correspondent says that it is generally believed that the value of this new acquisition to China is more than the whole amount of the indemnity. It would have cost China millions of money and years of frontier wars to gain so rich a territory and such sturdy subjects.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, under date Feb. 2, tells the following curious story about a bunt after a "lost book:"—Recently an announcement was made by a leading book publisher of New York that a reward of £1,000 had been offered in London for the recovery of a "lost book." The book was said to relate to a member of the Royal family, and there had been a prohibition issued against its publication, but a copy, nevertheless, got out, and this copy, which was believed to have gone to the United States, was wanted. Telegrams from Louisville on Feb. 1 announced that the "lost book" had been found there in the possession of Mr. Fountain T. Fox, a lawyer. The *Louisville Courier Journal* publishes a long description, from which the following is condensed:

"The book is the 'Memoirs of George IV.,' containing a minute history of all the scandalous passages in his life, together with an exposure of the corruption of his political administration The identity of the book seems positive, for its name and description of the publishers agree in particular, as well as the date of issue, 1830. The memoirs are in two volumes, and a hasty glance at the contents suffices to see clearly why it is so large a reward is offered for it. Two or three years ago an English gentleman, named Taylor, a book-salesman of this city, discovered the volumes in a case of books that he had imported from C. D. Carrocey, a London bookseller now out of business. The volumes had not been ordered, and it was thought that they had been placed in the case accidentally. Mr. Taylor was perfectly familiar with all branches of English literature, and when his eye lighted upon the work its importance appreciated its value. He showed the books to a number of literary gentlemen of this city, and among them was the one who is now in possession of the memoirs. The latter gentleman hesitated some days about making the purchase, but his love of the rare and curious in literature triumphed, and he bought them. It is quite certain that the memoirs in the Royal archives are not deficient for the destruction lies in the fact that the marriage of King George with Mrs. Fitzherbert is proved by letters and documents taken from the Royal archives; it also testifies that a child was born to Mrs. Fitzherbert while in lawful wedlock. The book contains finely executed portraits of those women whose names have become familiar to all students of the shady side of English history in connexion with that of the amorous George."

This story had barely run its course when announcements were made of the discovery of the "lost book" elsewhere. Another copy of the Louisville prize appeared at Portland; also one in Boston, and one in New York; and several booksellers announced that they had recently sold copies of the work, the price appearing generally to have been the very moderate one of dlrs. 10 per copy. In fact, these "lost books" have turned up as frequently within a few days as was the case last autumn with the poor little stolen child, Charlie Ross. The avalanche has finally compelled the New York publisher who first announced the reward to write a letter in order to stop it. In this he says:—

"Permit me to state that your information regarding a certain book, for which £1,000 reward is offered, published in your journal this morning, may be all correct, but it is not the book wanted. There are several copies extant of the 'Memoirs of George IV., described in the Louisville despatch, both in this country and England. If the owner of the Louisville book will examine his 'Memoirs of George IV.,' he will find the history of the one advertised for and its suppression related in detail."

Thus, after no little excitement on the subject, we are back at the point from which we started

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief, immediately on his return to Madras lately, ordered that Colonels Cookson and Maclean of the Madras Staff Corps, employed with the Madras Cavalry, who were removed from their regiments in a very summary manner and placed on General Staff by an order from the Adjutant General's Office, should be at once reinstated in their former positions. We (*Madras Times*) should say that the officials who were the cause of His Excellency's falling into such a grave error, and who thus placed him in this humiliating position, ought to be severely reckoned with.

The same paper supplies the following particulars of this case:—"We are glad to see that the Commander-in-Chief has had justice done in the cases of Colonels Cookson and Maclean. It appears from what we can gather of the facts of one of the cases, that a few days before the occasion of the inspection of his regiment in November last, one of the above officers had been on the sick list for a day or two, for the first time since he joined the regiment some months before, the cause of his being ill being a bad cold occasioned by his having got very wet in going night rounds as Field Officer. On the second day the regimental doctor to let him off the sick list, but the Doctor persuaded him to remain on, at least till after the inspection. But in accounting to the inspecting Major-General for the absence of this officer, the Doctor drew, it seems, such a very harrowing account of his condition, that the General thought himself justified in embodying the medical remarks—merely intended for his own sight, it would appear—in his official inspection report. And *hinc illæ lachrymæ*. But fortunately for the Colonel, the Doctor had just before given a most satisfactory account of this officer's health on the occasion of his effecting an insurance on his life? And further, the injured officer who happened to be in Bombay on leave at the time, when he received the notice of his summary removal from his command, then and there obtained a strong medical certificate, from a Medical Board, of his fitness for military or any duty. But the Commander-in-Chief was just starting for Burmah when General Blake's Inspection Report arrived at Madras, and had to deal with the case on General Blake's report only. Accordingly, from the Adjutant General's office went forth the unlucky order stating that, after the most anxious consideration, H. E. the Commander-in Chief was of opinion that he was not justified in retaining an officer any longer in an appointment, the duties of which he was unable to perform satisfactorily. A Medical Board also had been ordered, officially, from Head-quarters to assemble at Secunderabad and report on these officers—probably as to whether they were fit even for *general* duty, and with a view perhaps to their actual removal from the service. The Medical Board accordingly met, and unanimously pronounced both officers fit for duty! The Commander-in-Chief returns to Madras, and finds that he has to stultify himself by eating the leek, and undoing officially in public what he had before done publicly and officially. Since the above *denouement* took place, we have observed that General Blake is leaving his command at Secunderabad, ostensibly for a season; but there remains a Doctor to be disposed of yet.

THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

THE annual general meeting of the subscribers to the schools was to be held in the committee room, on Thursday last at 4-30 p.m., to receive the report of the Council of Directors and to transact any other business that might be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all the members of the Society was particularly requested, as a quorum of fifteen was necessary for the transaction of business; but up to 5 30 p. m., no quorum could be secured, and the meeting was not held.

On the other hand, the covered shed in the boys'-yard attached to the schools, in which the distribution of prizes was to take place, began to fill from an early hour. The children of the schools as well as their parents and guardians were in their merriest mood, or ready to be so, when they held out a welcome to the hospitality of the schools. It was pleasant to his Excellency to meet them again under altered circumstances. It was very satisfactory to him to note the progress that they had made in their studies. The report bore evidence that the directors were fully satisfied with everything except one; and that was the Government grant. This was a difficulty which His Excellency hoped to be able to remove; and which, he trusted, would soon pass away. He told the boys and girls of the schools that this was a matter with which they had no concern; and they might rest assured that, as long as they conducted themselves well, funds would be coming in—if not others, from which they were liberally disposed. It rested with them to promote the well-being of this institution by their good conduct. With these few words, His Excellency said in conclusion, he wished them health and happiness, and would take his leave of them. (Applause.)

Three cheers were then given by the children for His Excellency the Governor; three for Sir Michael Westropp; three again for Sir Charles Staveley; and three more "for all your friends."

The assembly then separated, and the children amused themselves in the play-yard and afterwards with a magic-lantern exhibition.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS.

(*Englishman*, March 10.)

THIS evening a party will be assembled in the Town Hall of Calcutta to celebrate, after the English fashion, an event that is little less than a social calamity. In India we are accustomed to an ever-shifting society and to farewells as frequent as household words; but familiar as we are and callous as we grow to changes, there are now and then losses to be doubly regretted, losses by which we all feel ourselves to be losers. And this is such an occasion. The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, whose term of council and service is about to expire, will be entertained this evening at a purely social gathering of friends, which, unrestricted to Calcutta, would out-do the capacity of any of our public buildings to hold them.

There is an old story of a young diplomatist who was reputed to an important charge at a capital where the political relations were critical, and who, on the eve of departure to his post, consulted his chief as to his conduct. The advice he received was, "Give good dinners, and pay great attention to the ladies." That young man's career was a very successful one, and we have a shrewd suspicion that the guest of this evening must have heard of the story and profited by it. His ever open hospitality and his genial and hearty manner will not be forgotten in a country where the traditions of hospitality are fast growing greater than the reality.

We will not here attempt to adequately review his official career, but it has been no ordinary one. Our Bombay contemporaries will doubtless do justice to this. He arrived in India in 1843, and in a few years ran through the gamut of all the honours that his own Presidency could offer. He filled many posts, and without taking up any speciality or being over-ridden by any hobby, he brought to them all thorough honesty of purpose, great power of work, quick apprehension, sound judgment, and a high standard of duty. He is one of those who are "born here," was the chilling reception he ever gave to patronage and popularity hunters and to all who brought any recommendation but their own merits. In the cotton bubble of 1862-63, when Bombay society was shaking, and fortunes were rapidly made, and reputations as rapidly lost, there were but few cool, clear heads who knew how the bubble was being blown and how it would burst and fade away; but there was no cooler or clearer head than the young man who, at that time, had been the Chief Secretary to Government, and who never stooped to draw from the golden stream that flowed invitingly at his feet. He it was who really appreciated the situation and resolved to make the country permanently benefit by the flood of wealth that then poured over it; and in spite of much opposition from above and from below he did for Bombay what Mr. Thomason did for the North-West, and Dalhousie for Lower Bengal. The Legislative Council the local Cess Act under which Bombay in a few years has shot up to the first rank in schools, roads and other requirements of civilization.

Advanced to the Supreme Council, in which his term of service has been prolonged to more than ordinary length, he has distinguished himself by the same characteristics which he brought from Bombay. His advent was the signal for a truce to the long-standing feud that had marked the external relations of Sir Bartle Frere. His large experience, general aptitude, and capacity for mastering details have enabled him from time to time to be placed in charge of the several departments of the Government, sometimes in a combination involving a mass of work to which few men would be equal. To the Council and the governing power in India his loss will be as sensible as it is to society.

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THE *Moscow Gazette*, criticising the recent leader in *The Times* newspaper upon Lord Hartington's allusion to foreign politics, expresses itself as follows:—

"The assertion that England has no defined foreign policy should be taken for what it is worth. British policy at this moment in reality is exactly what it was in Lord Palmerston's time—a policy eschewing ideas, but energetically endeavouring to protect England, not only from actual, but also from possible danger. To attain this purpose England would, no doubt, resort to the expedients formerly employed, had not those expedients to the utter dismay of her political writers, unfortunately ceased to be of any use. When we remember how actively England used to vindicate her interests on the Continent, it is difficult to believe publicists assuring us that she delights in her present want of authority. As to the remark of *The Times* newspaper that English influence has been on the decrease ever since 1848, this is simply not true. England, on the contrary, never held a more prominent position in the Council of Nations than in the period between the Crimean War and 1870. Looking with the greatest distrust upon all nations alike, England in that remarkable epoch of her history profited by their mutual jealousies, and always knew how to turn the situation to account. The first check she experienced was the failure of Earl Russell's unlucky attempt at intermeddling with Continental affairs. The war of 1870 subsequently changed the relations between the various States. Contrary to what had been expected in England, France suffered a defeat unprecedented in history. No one, indeed, could have foreseen that the collapse of France would be so in addition to their direct value in a pecuniary sense, they do the Society the service of bringing before the public in a pleasing manner the facts of the existence of the schools and their wants.

The Council in their last report drew particular attention to the great expense entailed upon the Society by the support and education of soldiers' children, and expressed their opinion that the State should, at any rate, pay in full for soldiers' orphans. In the course of the year a sub-committee was appointed to take the whole subject of Government payments into consideration and to draft a letter thereon for submission to Government. The labours of the sub-committee resulted in a suggestion that Government should be asked to appoint an arbitrator, to act with one appointed by the Council, to determine what claims upon Government should be admitted. The Council adopted this suggestion and it was accordingly made, and the Council are glad to be able to report that the Government of Bombay have been pleased to submit it to the Government of India for approval.

The Council note with satisfaction that the managing committee have succeeded in considerably reducing the expenditure of the Society, and that they have done so without injury to the efficiency of the schools; and they believe the cost of carrying on the schools could be compared not unfavourably with that of similar institutions in England.

In concluding their report, then, the Council beg leave respectfully to observe that when the pupils by industry and good conduct, the officials by zeal and efficiency, and the managing body by a strict regard to economy, are doing their respective parts towards maintaining the reputation of the Society's Schools, it may not unreasonably be hoped that the public will continue and increase the amount of support which they already so generously give to an institution which for sixty years has befriended the "poor White" whose forlorn condition has recently enlisted the sympathies of our fellow-countrymen at home, and which this year in the name of 171 entirely destitute and 61 partially destitute cases appeals for additional help.

The children then sung half a dozen songs, of which a programme and book of words, beautifully printed, was handed to the visitors. Perhaps the most generally appreciated, and one the singing of which was rewarded with applause, was a "round" by Ferrari entitled "A Southerly Wind," which we give below:—

A southerly wind and a cloudy sky
Proclaim it a hunting morning;
Before the sun rises will fly,
Dull sleep and a downy bed scorning.
To horse, my brave boys, and away!
Bright Phœbus the hills is adorning;
The face of all nature looks gay,
'Tis a joyful hunting morning.
Then hark! hark! forward! Tally ho!

Sir Philip Wodehouse distributed prizes of medals and books to the girls, and then delegated the duty to Mrs Douglas, who distributed prizes of books to the boys.

Sir Michael Westropp said he had the pleasure to propose the thanks of the meeting to His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse for his kind attendance that evening, for the interest he had evinced in the welfare of the Society, and also for his able conduct in the chair.

Sir Charles Staveley, in seconding the motion, expressed the great pleasure he felt in the proceedings, particularly the good singing of the children, which he thought would exercise a beneficial influence upon them in after-life. He had no doubt all those present felt thankful to the committee for the time and attention they had bestowed upon the management of the schools, and for the result of which they have had evidence before them that evening.

Sir Philip Wodehouse, in acknowledging thanks, said he really did not feel that any thanks were due to him for his presence that evening. Two years had passed since he attended at the schools on an occasion similar to this; and it gave him much pleasure to consider under what different circumstances they met. Then he was surrounded with the principle of privation; storms that blew from all directions, so that it was difficult to know whence they might be least expected; and considering the nature of the time and circumstances he then held out a warning to the boys and girls of the schools. It was pleasant to his Excellency to meet them again under altered circumstances. It was very satisfactory to him to note the progress that they had made in their studies. The report bore evidence that the directors were fully satisfied with everything except one; and that was the Government grant. This was a difficulty which His Excellency hoped to be able to remove; and which, he trusted, would soon pass away. He told the boys and girls of the schools that this was a matter with which they had no concern; and they might rest assured that, as long as they conducted themselves well, funds would be coming in—if not others, from which they were liberally disposed. It rested with them to promote the well-being of this institution by their good conduct. With these few words, His Excellency said in conclusion, he wished them health and happiness, and would take his leave of them. (Applause.)

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THE KIRWEE PRIZE CLAIMS IN PARLIAMENT.

FURTHER papers to this date respecting the Kirwee booty will be moved for, we observe, by the member for Salisbury. This return, we understand, will show, as we have often urged, how inadequately the late Minister for India, in his capacity of trustee for the troops, protected their claims, which very high legal authority had endorsed, and how resolutely he abetted their exclusion from judicial remedy.

In connection with this subject we are asked to publish the following circular designed to induce members of Parliament to help the remonstrant troops to a fair and legal adjudication of their outstanding claims.

KIRWEE BOOTY.

CIRCULAR TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

After Lord Cottenham's Act in 1839 "all matters and questions concerning booty of war" on which the Crown might invite judicial scrutiny fall under the cognizance, not, as formerly, of the Treasury, but of the Court of Admiralty (3 *and* 4 *Vict. cap.* 65, *sect.* 22, and the speech of the Lord Chancellor, its framer.)

The Royal Commission on Army Prize, Lord Harrowby presiding, unanimously recommended—and Lord Palmerston bowed to the advice—that in all disputed cases of booty this jurisdiction should be invoked, (*see its Report May* 3, 1864, *paras.* 7.)

The India Office authoritatively declares that in all disputed questions of prize the final jurisdiction now rests with the High Court of Admiralty under 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 65, sect, 22 (*see Indian Military Regulations page* 668.)

There are now seven claims to a large aggregate amount respecting the Kirwee booty, on which the complainants supplicate, as the chartered and reasonable right which Britons commonly enjoy, a fair and open trial in a competent court.

Your support is respectfully and earnestly requested to the forthcoming motion to this effect.—*Overland Mail.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—FEBRUARY 20.

ADVICE (GRATIS) TO THE DISPEPTIC.—Chew and eschew

HINT TO THE MANAGERS OF POULTRY SHOWS.—Exhibit some hespecked husbands.

A DAUGHTER OF EVE.

"I asked Bobby Lavender if he thought you pretty, and he said 'yes!'

"When he comes back, ask him again—and I'll listen!"

"ON 'CHANGE."

Brown.—"Mornin.' Fresh mornin' ain't it?"

Smith.—"'Course it is. Every morning's a fresh morning! By-bye!"

[Brown's temper all day is quite unbearable.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.

Traveller (in Ireland).—"Ri,—pull her up, man! Don't you see the mare is running away?"

Paddy.—"Howld right, yer Onor! For yer life don't touch the reins!—sure they're as rotten as pears! I'll turn her into the river at the bridge below here. Sure that'll stop her, the blagyard!"

A POTENTIAL SON-IN-LAW.

Anxious Mother of many Daughters.—"Papa dear, do get Mrs. Lyon Hunter to introduce you to His Highness; you might then ask him to call, you know."

Papa Dear.—"What for?"

Anxious Mother.—"Well, my love,—you know the custom of his country—He might take a fancy to several of the girls at once!"

PUNCH'S AGONY COLUMN.

VERY TIRED OF YOU.—Stay away. The world is wide enough for two.

LOST, on a hot summers day, a young lady's character. Several old maids were observed in the neighbourhood, in a garrulous state. If that character should be found, either of the aforesaid old maids may have it, with the young lady's compliments. [Nice child, Punch thinks.]

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—Missing, a gentleman with two left legs, a squint in his right eye, several teeth missing, trousers that declined to fit him, feet that turned in, and a general hang-dog look. The above reward will be given to any one who doesn't bring him back. [This would seem to be an excellent investment, judging by appearances.]

EXAMINATION PAPER FOR STUDENTS ON BOTANY.

By the Injudicious Hooker.

1. WHY is the gardenia so called, since it grows, not in gardens, but in ladies' hair and young swells' buttonholes?

2. What is the difference between the broccoli and the cauliflower? Has it anything to do with that which exists between a crocodile and an alligator, or a solicitor and an attorney?

3. Distinguish between Venus's bath, Venus's comb, Venus's hair, Venus's flytrap, and Venus's looking-glass? What kind of flies are usually caught in Dionæa muscipula, or Venus's flytrap? Do not "detrimentals" often escape? What sort of ladies are fondest of the specularis, otherwise known as Venus's looking-glass? Is ugliness their usual characteristic?

4. There is a species of Phalaris known as gardeners' garters. Does it give its name to the Order of Kingfishood conferred on these famous gardeners, Sir Joseph Paxton and Sir William Hooker?

5. Is the ormosia or necklace tree worth cultivating by jewellers?

6. Artriplex, anthyllis, and plantago are known as lamb's quarters, lambkin's toe, and lamb's tongue. Mention the London butchers from whom they can be purchased.

7. Lady students are requested to give the Latin equivalents for lady's bedstraw, lady's comb, lady's cushion, lady's fingers, lady's garters [Honi soit!], lady's glove, lady's Hair, lady's laces, lady's looking-glass, lady's mantle, lady's slipper, lady's slipper [ah, how long since Mr. Punch played "Hunt the Slipper!"], lady's smock, lady's thimble [true ladies are not ashamed of the thimble, though vain young-lady minxes are], lady's tresses, and lady's thumb.

8. Classify with care the two unique species, Gladstonia morosa and Disraelia gloriosa.

NOTICES.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs.	5,000	4 Prizes of Rs.	100
1 " "	3,000	6 " "	75
1 " "	1,500	10 " "	50
4 " "	500	11 " "	40
4 " "	250	11 " "	30
4 " "	200	14 " "	20
4 " "	150	20 " "	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. GRINDLAY & CO., Commissariat Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

"DHOOTIES."—The most approved LOOMS for WEAVING and MACHINERY for WINDING Colored Yarns is made by Mr. HENRY LIVESEY, Greenbank Foundry, Blackburn, England.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

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THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE

BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS,

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

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14, Rampart Row, W.

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MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.

TERMS—MODERATE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s COGNAC, Rs. 18 per dozen.
This Firm stands 4th on the List of Brandy Exporters.
VINAY & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	...	...Rs.	14	per doz. qts.
Vino Canon	...	... "	18	" "
Chateau Leoville	...	... "	22	" "
Chateau Ladite	...	... "	26	" "
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	...	... "	15	" "
Liebfraumilch	...	... "	20	" "
Steinwein	...	... "	20	" "
Marcobrunner	...	... "	25	" "
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. pts.				
Ditto	" 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.			
Just landed ex Steamer Pollux.				
DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier...		} Rs. 6		8 per dozen.
Kronenbier				
in cases of 3 dozen each.				

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at

	Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25 per dozen.
S. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal...	"	20 "
Do. Vino de Pasto	"	22 "
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &		24 "
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal...	"	24 "
M. F. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	"	26 "
POT CARBONELL	"	28 "
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils.....	"	23 "
Do. .....Qts.	"	45 "
Do. Magnums.	"	88 "
Arthur H. Browning's..Qts.	"	30 "
J. Sandbach and Son's ...	"	20 "
Do. do. .....Pts.	"	11 "
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe.	"	14 "
Do. Margaux ...	"	17 "

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY.	...Rs.	25 per dozen.
Ditto	"	15 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

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FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including 4 Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
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SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

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CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852.....£ 76,925
Do. 1862.....£200,690
Do. 1872.....£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

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Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, underinstructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 1
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION,
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No abour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations of the Assuring Classes in India.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

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THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES:—53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well established Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution and on the 31st October 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £42,000.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—
How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—
Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:

"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportional premium, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about 3½ per cent. per annum; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canada, in Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY:

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).
2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS
AMOUNTED, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1874,
TO OVER £125,000.
(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL, INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITABLE.

1. Unconditional, being free from conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.

2. Indisputable, as no objection can be raised on any ground after the Policy has been issued.

3. Non-forfeitable, because every premium purchases a fully paid-up Policy, or Positive note, for the relative proportion that the premium bears to the sum assured, which Positive note never laps s, but remains in force till death, whether subsequent premiums are paid or not.

SURRENDER VALUE AND NEGOTIABILITY OF POSITIVE NOTES.

The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable "to bearer," and bears a cash value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay, Treacher's Building.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital, Accumulated assets	Rs. 9,677,076

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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John Macfarlane, Esq. — and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. — F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 20 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring the sum of £9,717,989-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,092,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,920- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on one Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Nett Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Nett Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and existing on so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailments not immediately dangerous, may be secured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—The Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon last day of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .....Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .....Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL "	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·6 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £50,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,814.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

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